INDIANA STATE SENTINEL. BY THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

(Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.)

TERMS PER YEAR.

Single copy (In Advance) \$1 00 We ask democrats to bear in mind and select their own state paper when they come to take subscriptions and make up clubs. Agents making up clubs send for

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

If the republican party wants a liquor law that can be enforced it now has the opportunity to make one.

And now Uncle Li Hung Chang is to be impeached. We desire to extend to Mr. Chang the assurance of our opinion that he is not getting a square deal.

portunity to have saloons closed at any time it deems proper by simply passing a closing law that can be enforced. Boston demands investigation and ac-

tion by the great powers of Europe in regard to the Armenian massacre, and the demand is one that will meet the approval of civilized men everywhere.

The French fur traders are blaming the financial depression to the new high tariff law of that country. It may be remarked, however, that France did not suffer very much from such panics before she adopted gold monometallism.

Mr. Carnegie explains that when he said it was a disgrace for a man to die rich he did not mean it to apply to a man who merely left a competence. John Sherman cannot take offense at this. A man must be the judge of his own competence.

The republicans are all agreed that the tax law, election law, school book law, etc., must be amended, not in "an injurious way," of course, but so as to improve them. And when the time comes it will be found that the amendments will destroy the power of the laws for good.

sale in New York City on Tuesday of \$4,879,519.78 of western farm mortgages They had been taken by the Equitable mortgage company of Kansas City, and deposited by it as security for its debenture bonds. This is another reminder that the farm mortgage is not altogether a myth.

The new constitution of New York prohibits any public official from accepting free transportation, and provides for punshment to both the official and the company furnishing transportation. This would be a rather serious thing for the New York police force, especially if "Greater New York" materializes, but it is hardly probably that any law will be passed applying to New York policemen.

The people in the neighborhood of Davenpractical way by the opening of the first section of the Hennepin canal. It is five miles in length and connects with the backwater of Rock river, which gives a total opening of navigation for fifteen miles. This is through one of the richest portions of the Illinois coal fields and transportation of coal by barges will begin next summer. At the present time one may go from Chicago to Davenport by water, but as it is 600 miles by that way and only 186 by railroad the journey is not popular.

Mr. Hess, the new clerk of the supreme court, is making himself "a putrid ulcer on the body politic" when he undertakes to make newspapers pay him 10 cents per folio for copying supreme court decisions. They are printed by newspapers solely for the benefit of the public, and the laws make them open to the inspection of the public. It is perfectly proper to charge for copies made by Mr. Hess or his clerks, but to charge people for making their own copies is an outrage. However, if the people elect a 10-cent man to office they may expect a 10-cent administration of the

The Journal's efforts in favor of the school book octopus are evidently appreclated by its organs in other states. The Milwaukee Sentinel quotes the Journal's statements as evidence that "the Indiana experiment" has proved a failure. We would assure our Milwaukee namesake that it is wholly in error. The Indiana experiment is a great success, and so far as heard from it comes nearer solving the school-book question than any plan that has yet been tried. Indiana has a proud of the much greater decline in the price record of success in reform legislation. It of commodities. But it must be rememleads the country in every branch of such | bered that this does not apply to debt paylegislation that has been undertaken.

Secretary Smith of the interior department gives utterance to many suggestions on the Indian problem in his late report which do credit to his sense of justice and his clear insight of the problem with which he deals. One point on which he is particularly strong is that of forcing the Indians to take lands in allotment before they are really prepared for it. As a matter of fact, a great deal of this form of Indian civilization is due to the efforts men who wish the reservation lands thrown open to alleged settlement and actual speculation. The true rule for management of Indian lands is to use it for the advantage of the Indians, and when they are ready for citizenship to sell it for the best price that can be obtained for their benefit.

Postmaster-General Bissell puts in a weighty word against government ownership of railroads, which he insinuates is taxes would have to be increased. If the present appearances they will consist chief- sheriffs, and not in effect as to treasurers, lism? cost of transportation were diminished, as ly of a large war, indemnity and the auditors and recorders, though the court asked by the advocates of government abandonment of the suzerainty of Corea, does not expressly state this to be the Bryan insist on a ratio of 16 to 1? It may contract. A written agreement as to the Post,

creased. In all probability the class oper- hardship to China, as it already has more ating the roads would have even more territory than it can well control, and it control over the government than the has resources which will make a large incompanies themselves now do. No such demnity a light burden. In fact it seems form of socialism can be profitably under- very clear that this war will be of much taken under a republican government.

SILVER AND WAGES. In commenting on the discussion of the

congress the News sava: Commodities have been cheapened, it is

world. Is this a bad thing? Will any

rising wages are things to be deplored? The News is one of the few gold monometallic papers of the United States, and for the enlightenment of the community it ought to furnish some evidence in support of these statements, which are so comnonly made concerning wages by monometallist writers. That there has been a large increase in wages since 1850 is unjuestionably true, but it is not true that there has been any advance since 1873. The two periods stand in most remarkable contrast. The latest and best authority on The republican party now has the opthis subject in the United States is the report of the senate finance committee, which

1	*		13 (24)			100
			ndex			Index
			umber			Number
	Year	of W		Vear		Wages
		20.00		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
	1852	*******	90.8			
	1863	*******	91.8	1873		148
	1854		25.8	1874		145.0
	The second secon		98.0		********	
	2000		99.2		*********	
	Control No. of Control	*****	1707 - 20	7940 "×	STREETALL	TOO S
			90.9	1877		150.
	1858	*******	98.5	1878	*******	340.7
	1859		99.1	1879		139.5
	1990		100.0	1880		141.7
		*******	100.8	1881		146.3
	1862		100.4	1882	********	149.5
	1993	******	76.2	1883	********	152.3
	1864		80.8			
	10%		66.2	1885		152.7
J		********		1886		150.1
1	18-7	********	117.1	THE STATE OF THE S		4000 0
ı	I PERSONAL PROPERTY.	******	TILLO			-
		*******		4000	********	4 97 73 . 6
ĺ	1509	*******	119.5	1889	CONTRACTOR	156.7
	1870	******	133.7	1890		1.8.1
	1871		2.47 9	3.6031		7.4243 7

That is to say, from 1852 to 1872 wages increased 61% points, and from 1872 to 1892 they increased 8½ points, but it is absolutely certain that the fall of wages in this country in 1892 and 1893 exceeded this nominal increase from 1872, and that average wages are now lower than in 1872. That wages in the branches of industry n which workmen are not organized have lecreased is shown by the perodical reports of the department of agriculture on farm labor, the last of which shows the

	YEAR.	Monthly Wages	Without Board.	Hurvest Wages	Without Board.	Ordinary Day	Without Board.
1875	KIX 6X 43X 8XX4XX4 8XX 8X	\$19	49	\$1	70	\$1	08
1879	******	16		1	30		81
1882	DESCRIPTION OF STREET OF STREET	18	58	1	48		\$10
1885		18	06	1	40		91
1888		18	24	1	31		
1890		18	34	1	39		91 91
1899		18	00	1 4	20		30

If there are any better authorities than these on the movement of American wages The Sentinel would be pleased to have them produced. As to England the statistical reports are not so complete or satisfactory, but they show the same results Mulhall gives the movement of wages in port, Ia., celebrated Thanksgiving in a various industries in Great Britain during a part of the period as follows:

		A.O.F.W.	4.00
H	Boots	23	
	Building	97	
	Chambring	0.00	
	Carriage	100 A	
	Clothing	24	
9	Cottons	22	
g	Food	19	
	Glass	29	
٧	Linen	13	
d	Machinery	28	
9		400	
ď	Metals	28	
0	Printing	28	
54		36.00	
1	Printworks	25	
d	Shipbuilding	28	
Н			
1	Woolens	19	
1		-	
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		

From 1850 to 1872 the increase of wages in Great Britain is beyond question. In an address before the Industrial remuneration conference in 1885, Lowthian Bell gave statistics showing that from 1850 to 1874 wages in the industries specified increased over 41 per cent, and that from 1874 to 1881 wages in the same industries decreased over 9 per cent, For the general movement throughout the world the average wages of able-bodied seamen ought to furnish a fair gauge. The Year Book of Commerce gives the following

	1875.	ď
Mediterranean	 . 70	
North America	 . 70	
South America	 . 65	
Africa	 . 65	
India	 . 65	
Australia	 . 65	
	-	
* management	2579	

concerned, there has certainly been a decrease of average wages in the past twenty years, but when measured by purchasing power there has been an increase, because ments. It must also be remembered that these figures are averages for regular tors will insure them the legislature, for wages and do not take into consideration notwithstanding all the complaint that has the days lost. The era of silver demone- been made of the present apportionment it propositions he had but this answer-16 to not give them \$84,000. tization has been prolific of panics and is certain that a plurality of four or five States, without the aid of any nation on failures, which produce stoppage of work and therefore great loss of wages by loss markable loss of wages by strikes against wage reduction, and workingmen know by sore experience that it has not been an eraof prosperity to them. In general, a reducjurious, because it usually results from improved machinery or improved cesses, but when prices fall from a fluctuation of the money standard, as they have in the past twenty years, the results are necessarily injurious to all lines of busi-

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

and Japan is now practically closed, and ly holds it also unconstitutional as

greater advantage to China in every way than any indemnity that can well be asked.

China has suffered greatly, not only in this war, but in general interests, from the silver question by the Transmississippi childish aversion of the people to "foreign devils," and their resistance of foreign rue, but wages have been advancing for innovations. If this war shall have eduyears, even in England, which is today cated them to the advantage of foreign methods of war, and freed them from their sane man maintain that falling prices and idea that they are the wisest people on earth, it will probably promote their civilization by the adoption of the modern triumths of peace also. If it shall develop the construction of railroads it will bring to the world a valuable commerce, which will more rapidly advance the education of the Chinese to the benefits of our civilization. There will, naturally, result a development of the country's resources which will add to its wealth far more than all the expense of the way.

The advantage to Corea is assured. I has always held close relations of commerce with Japan, and freed from Chinese control it will necessarily be largely under Japanese shows the relative movement of wages as influence if not under actual control. It is hardly necessary to say that Japanese control is the best control in eastern Asia. Japan has amazed the world by its phenomenal advances in the last ten years, and is now on a basis of equality with many of the high-rank nations in the liberality of its form of government and the wisdom of its economie policy. Its people have demonstrated their high character and patriotism, and our government has done no more than justice in making its pending treaty with Japan on the basis of treaties with firstclass powers. Under its influence Corea must advance rapidly from the exclusive policy that it has maintained under Chinese influence. It is a country of great natural esources, but the holding of many of them as monopolies of the crown, and its persistent opposition to foreign intercourse, have prevented their natural development. We do not doubt that the future historian will find this war an important factor in the development of the world.

MR. CHAMBERS'S SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

Probably the most startling occurrence in ndiana politics since the election is the dec laration of Smiley N. Chambers against the reapportionment of the state by the coming legislature. As Mr. Chambers says, a reapportionment will be unconstitutional, but why a little thing like that should affeet him any more than it does the other leaders of the republican party is a problem that calls for equations of several degrees As Mr. Chambers says, it will be impolitic to outrage the feelings of decency and propriety of the people by a palpable violation of the plain intent of the constitution; but why should that affect Mr. Chambers or any other republican politician? After the vicious assaults on the constitution made by the last republican supreme court in the Hovey patronage cases, and in taking jurisdiction of the legislative apportionment case, there would seem to be but little room for complaint of republican legislative deflance of the constitution. And Mr. Chambers has never been suspected of being weak-kneed in regard to taking partisan advantage, especially since his immortal defense of the Dudley letter.

What then is agitating Mr. Chambers? Of course outsiders can merely surmise. It is worthy of consideration that Mr. Chambers is a leader of the Harrison faction in this state. Mr. Harrison is a candidate for re-election. It is probable that Mr. Harrison and his intimate advisers are not relying on fairy dreams for the results of the campaign, and that they, therefore, anticipate a hot campaign in Indiana in 1896, and realize the importance of carrying this state. They are not looking for any miracles. They know that a fool legislature ean destroy all their prospects. They know that the reapportionment which will be passed will be a gerrymander of the most reprehensible character, and that the people of the state will resent it. Hence they desire to restrain the enthusiasm of republican patriots for "reform" in this and other matters that would make it more difficult to carry the state for Harrison in 1896. And another consideration is that in fixing up their gerrymander they will offend the republicans who are thrown into democratic districts. This will be especially forcible as to the congressional districts. Every congressman-elect is solicitous that his district be arranged so that he may be re-elected, but unfortunately no district can be strengthened without weakening some other district, and thereby raising the ire of its

sagacity in the Chambers idea, provided, of course, that the republicans can, by good behavior for the present, carry the state in 1896. If they can carry the state at all, their present advantage in hold-over senaparty. A gerrymander in 1897 would not be intrenched. The question of policy is a taking second thought the republican leaders are beginning to hesitate as to highhanded measures that have usually charac-

terized their policy in the past, FEE AND SALARY DECISION.

The decision of the supreme court that the fee and salary law of 1891 is uncon-It is evident that the war between China stitutional as to county treasurers virtualthat the remaining features will be chiefly auditors and recorders, for these officials in the field of diplomatic controversy. China also were omitted in the enrollment of the is whipped beyond all hope of retrieval. All bill as to Shelby county, and it is on this nkruptcy. It would require an that she can now do is to make as good omission that the law is overthrown. It terms as possible and devote herself to more is somewhat difficult to say just what is enlightened measures for future self-de- the present condition of the law. On its ance is necessary; and what policy is

ownership, taxes would have to be in- | Neither of these will constitute any great law. The court holds that portion of the be claimed that it was the ratio of the law which refers to the amount of fees fathers, but, in fact, it was not their ratio to be collected is in force, in the Lake can be colleted for filing a mortgage, and template the overthrow of any part of the law except so much as refers to the salaries of treasurers, auditors and re-

Still more perplexing is the question as to how these officials as to whom the law is unconstitutional are to be paid. The court calls attention to the fact that it does not decide this question. In one case in so far as it provides a salary for recorders. In the other it decides that the portion of the act which fixes the fees to shall belong to the county. Unless this pealed by the act. It is not to be supposed, however, that any court would bring about a situation that would practically destroy the administrative department of the government, and therefore it may be assumed that it must eventually decide that the treasurers, auditors and lieu of the salaries unconstitutionally provided. This would of course cause a general readjustment of compensation already received, but that is trifling as compared with the calamity of losing the law. We regret that the court could not have seen its way clear to another decision.

SUGAR PRICES.

The esteemed Journal makes an extraordinary display of cheek in the following statement:

Our late enemies of the democratic press who devoted themselves to beating down the price of sugar before the event of Nov. 6 seem not to care that prices are advancing

If this be true we would suggest to the Journal that it should make some change in its market quotations. The last published by The Sentinel, before the election, were its quotations for Nov. 4. These and its quotations for Nov. 29 compare as fol-

.ows:		
	Nov. 4,	Nov.
	1894.	189
Hard sugars	43466514	4,40%
Confectioners' A	4% 004%	4.75
Soft A	4% (0.4%	4.15@
Extra C	416 17414	3.85@
Yellow C	376694	3,60%
Dark wallow	3% 63%	3.40%
Dark yellow	9.28 (5.9.24)	0.100
THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	the amount and	Contract was an arrange

If the Journal can find any advance of prices in these quotations we should be pleased to have it pointed out. And furthermore, the present prices are still far lower than those of last year, the com-

parison being as follows	(4)	
Hard sugars	1893.	Nov. 2 1894, 4.40@5
Confectioners' A	45660456	4.75 4.15@4
Yellow C	4% @4% 4% @4% 3% @3%	3.85@4 3.60@3 3.40@3
The price of staren an	C. CALLES THE	best litt

except as a refutation of the Journal's pre diction of an immense increase in the price of sugar, and its dolorous pictures of a "dear breakfast table," and the refutation of these is so complete and overwhelming that one would imagine that the Journal would prefer to induige in silence on the subject instead of trying to create a false impression now. Its facts and deductions are more inconsistent than an Iron Hall equation.

FOLLY OF EXTREMISTS. There is something almost pathetic in the pertinacity of men who blindly insist on a policy that will defeat their own purposes, and there was never a stronger example of it than is furnished by the free coinage men of this country. It is not properly a thing to be ridiculed. It is a fault of earnest men-too earnest men. But t is extremely unfortunate in its results. The vast majority of the people in this country are either bimetallists or silver monometallists, and the vast majority of the latter honestly imagine that they are bimetallists. The gold monometallists are omparatively but a handful. If the men who really desire a circulation of gold and silver on a basis of equality could be brought together and made to understand each other the cause of bimetallism would acquire such an impetus that nothing could stop it, but it seems utterly impos sible to obtain even an approach to any kind of understanding. The dissensions of Americans who desire a restoration of bimetallism form the greatest obstacle to its restoration. In the meeting of the free On the whole there is some political coinage men at St. Louis, Mr. W. J. \$60,000, an unfair division of the loss. and chairman of this meeting, declared the position of himself and probably that of nine-tenths of his hearers, as follows:

There were three propositions to be met, of silver, the coining of silver alone or 1 on unlimited coinage and by the United

All bimetallists will consent to his second proposition—unlimited coinage—for everyone recognizes that bimetallism cannot be maintained even by the united nations of the earth without free coinage, but by his other two propositions Mr. Bryan at once drives from his company the entire force of bimetallists and shuts himself up with the silver monometallists, who are much the less in number. What does Mr. Bryan gain by that, and what good purpose can he serve by such a declaration? Suppose that bimetallism could be attained by this country alone, what reason can be given for objection to France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, South America, China, Japan and Mexico joining with us? What harm these bonds would have to be fense. The terms of peace must, of course, face it would seem that the fee and salary there in this declaration of warfare on the the net profits of operation, or be largely dictated by Japan, and from law remains in full effect as to clerks and largest class of men who desire bimetal-

any more than 15 to 1. Indeed, we had county case concerning the amount that the latter ratio longest, and it was selected on the most rational grounds. When the presumably therefore it does not con- ratio of 16 to 1 was selected it would have been wiser to take 151/2 to 1, but political considerations governed and the wrong ratio was adopted. Mr. Bryan certainly ought to know that if bimetallism is ever accomplished it will be at that ratio. More than \$1,250,000,000 of the silver coin in existence is at that ratio now. It is the coinage ratio of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Holland, Cenit decides that the act is unconstitutional | tral America, South America, Cuba, etc. Why should any friend of bimetallism object to it? The United States has a coinage ratio different from that of any other be collected by recorders is constitutional. | country on the globe. Is it to be imagined But this portion of the act also provides that all other countries will change their that the fees so collected shall be paid ratio and recoin their money in order to into the county treasury and that they adopt our ratio? If we want bimetallism we must come to the common ratio, for it be held unconstitutional the officials will has demonstrated beyond the possibility have neither salaries nor fees. All former of question that bimetallism cannot be laws in conflict with this act are re- maintained so long as different countries have different coinage ratios.

It is a known fact that the actual circulation of silver in this country cannot be made to exceed \$100,000,000. If any more silver is to be coined it should be should be taken up. The seigniorage alone, recorders are entitled to take the fees pro- if coined at 151/2 to 1, would furnish all vided by law to be collected by them in the silver money that could be used by the people and the old coin could be retired altogether. We would then be in a position to talk international bimetallismand that is the only bimetallism that can | good thing, \$80,000 a year, out of it, I possibly exist-to the remainder of the world. That ratio would do everything for the free coinage men that 16 to 1 could do. Why not try it? Why not make some step toward compromise with bi-

metallist? Free coinage men can gain nothing by building up barriers between themselves and the bimetallists.

THE STRIKE COMMISSION.

Harper's Weekly is very much incensed ver the report of the Pullman strike commission, which it condemns as a revoluionary document in the deductions made from the evidence, and the remedies suggested. In a sense this charge is true, but other day after an absence of twenty years. it does not necessarily follow that the report is to be condemned. The Weekly

The most momentous stage in every evolution is that which takes place silenty in the popular mind, and of which all hat follows in upturning institutions and econstituting society is but the necessary sequence and expression. If the mass of our citizens think as these commissioners think, this first chief stage in a socialistic evolution is already far advanced, and the ransformation of our nineteenth century civilization into something widely different, and as yet wholly unimagined, is a process which cannot long be delayed.

Every student of history and of economics will concede the truth of this, and | engine-driver; Mme. Modjeska's embroidery he will also admit that it is the very best way in which a revolution can come. The only exception that will be taken is to the statement that following the suggestions would produce a condition "wholly unimagined." This is an absurdity. The commission suggests government ownership as worthy of consideration. This is not a thing "wholly unimagined." for it is in actual existence in several of the civilized nations. It suggests arbitration. This is not "wholly unimagined," for it is in existence in several foreign countries, and in some states of this country. And New Zealand, which is one of the most advanced countries on the globe, will soon have compulsory arbitration, which goes beyond the commission's recommendations. ful collection of dolls she purchased from But unquestionably there is a momentous change of mind in progress in this country, and it is in progress simply because the people are paying some attention to the labor question. This country is, in fact, half a century behind the more advanced nations in its labor legislation, and it is certain to make advances now that the attention of the nation has been forcibly to try the effects of our climate upon Mrs. called to the necessity for advance.

But while the recognition of the movement by the Weekly is not strong, the arguments it uses in criticising this manifestation of it are weaker. For example,

One or two examples of their method of reasoning will suffice. The report shows clearly that for about eight months prior May 1, 1894, the Pullman company had kept its men at work on contracts for building cars which cost them, for materials and labor at the yards, \$52,069 more than they received for them, or 3.66 per That is to say, for the sake of keeping its hands employed, it paid them every dollar their labor added to the value of the material used, and \$52,000 besides. * At the scale of wages in use up | forthcoming session of that body, for the to June, 1893, the company would have paid during the eight months in question \$60,000 more than it actually paid. What is the conclusion? Simply that the company lost \$52,000, but that its men lost Bryan, former representative in congress These practical economists deliberately suggest that the company ought to have borne "three-quarters of the loss," instead of less than a half; it ought to have paid wages to the amount of \$32,000 more, and reduced the 'loss' of its workmen to \$28,-000. In other words, it is severely censured the question of ratio, the limited coinage | for having given its laborers a pure gratuity of \$52,000, at a time when its entire with the aid of foreign nations. To these | capital was earning nothing, because it did

This is ludlerous. The company lost has called for a halt and a rest long \$52,000 not from cost, but from previous prices, and it lost this \$52,000 to whom? Every cent of wage reduction was so much | fore congress .- New Orleans Times-Demodirect gain to the company. It lost \$52,000 and gained \$60,000 by the transaction. It made \$8,000 more than it would have made in the ordinary course of business without either reductions of prices or wages. It made \$8,000 more than it had been making on the same work in the most prosperous times. And then it boasted of its philanthropic spirit in reducing prices to keep its men at work, and the Weekly is evidently one of the victims of its false pretense. The commission does not condemn the company for not giving the men \$84,000. It merely urges that a reduction of wages to the amount of \$13,000, or one-quarter of the \$52,000 reduction in prices, would have been more just than the reduction made. And in view of the high plane of phlanthropy on which the company pretended to stand, the commission is clearly right.

The action of the tin-plate manufacturers in employing non-union men at Demmler And, further than this, why should Mr. and Pittsburg is simply an evasion of a

MAIL POUCH.

It delights the taste.

HARMLESS-

It has no Injurious Effect.



A CHEW TO CHEW. A SMOKE TO SMOKE.

a term of one year, and it was the under-

The repeal of the force bill by the demo-

crats was one of the best things that could

have happened for the republicans. Of

course we could not repeal it, but it is one

of the best things that could have hap-

pened for us that our opponents did so

election laws, and also several scoundrels

who escaped merited punishment by means

PERSONALS.

brated his eightieth birthday last week by

Henry Mosler, the artist, whose picture

of a Breton interior was the first work

from an American brush to be received in

the Luxembourg, returned to America the

An English paper says that the archbish-

op of York recently wrote to the incumbent

of a rural parish suggesting that a "Quiet

Day" should be held there. The following

was the reply: "My lord, in this parish we

have too many quiet days; what we want

Duchess de la Rochefoucauld is counted

one of the cleverest women in Franco-

American circles in Paris. She is a daugh-

Henry Irving has a passion for old armor;

Edward Terry is a successful gardener;

brush; his brother George is an amateur

is famous among her intimates; Mary An-

derson models well in clay, and Sarah Bern-

Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter of Oxford, En-

gland, who is now lecturing in this country,

is a son of the distinguished naturalist, Dr

William B. Carpenter, a grandson of Dr.

literature and oriental languages in Mans-

December to be present at the great doll

show which is to be held at the Academy of

Music in that city for one week. These

ladies will act as judges of the show. The

doll show is for the purpose of insuring to

the children of the slums of Baltimore a

happy Christmas. Mrs. Potter Palmer will

have on exhibition at the show the wonder-

When Conan Doyle sets sail for England

early next month in order to reach his

kinspeople by Christmas, he will go direct

to Switzerland to join his wife, who is

there for her health. He will remain in

the country of the Alps for a month or

tour. Next autumn, that is, in October,

1895, he will return to America, incidentally

Doyle's health. It is the novelist's inten-

tion to take his wife to Colorado for a

stay of several months while he visits the

cities of the Pacific coast on a professional

CONGRESS,

About the time the foot ball season is

When Senator Gorman says that con-

gress will do no business except to pass

the regular appropriations this winter he

speaks with authority. Those popgun ills

No democratic member of congress will

tell what his party proposes to do at the

reason evidently that no one knows. All

present signs indicate that it will be a

modest and quietly conducted funeral .-

The coming session of congress will b

a short one, but it will be long enough to

pass all the needed legislation. No politi-

cal measures should claim the attention

of either house. The members should at-

tend strictly to business. There is nothing

that they can accomplish politically. The

people have attended to that part of the

There is not time at the short session

to discuss the tariff, and the reopening of

the question must cause its rediscussion in

extenso; and the country is tired of it and

go further. The reopening of the tariff

discussion will mean simply that all other

legislation will be killed. It will be im-

possible to discuss any other matter as

long as this inexhaustible subject is be-

A Poet's Sad Fate.

And therefore we will burn it!"

And as he sat and warmed himself-

The bright flames leaping higher; He briefly wrote This little note:

"Your verse just teems with fire."

Professional Engagement.

oot ball game)-"Do you enjoy foot ball?"

It Certainly Did.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie thinks the coun-

try's currency system is all right. It ap-

pears to have worked very well in the

case of Mr. Andrew Carnegie,-Chicago

Love's Labor Lost.

She-"Papa has oiled those squeaky

shoes you sold him yesterday."-Syracuse

Brush-"Are you a player?"

Man-"No, I am a surgeon."

She-"George, all is lost."

George-"Why?"

Brush (to man sitting next to him at

-Atlanta Constitution.

Said the editor: "This poem's

And coal is dear.

Full of fire; don't return it.

business.—St. Paul Call (dem.).

may as well be laid away on the shelf .-

Boston Advertiser (rep.).

N. Y. Tribune (rep.).

crat (dem.).

Man-"Yes."

Tribune.

over congress will convene and the kick-

ing will go merrily on.-Kansas City

to resume his lecturing tour, but principally

parrying for the seventh time.

unions are of any value in law.

days since:

of them.

is an earthquake."

is a double compliment.

hardt paints and fences.

field college, Oxford.

the world's fair last year.

tour.

Times

SATISFYING-Anti-Nervous, Anti-Dyspeptic.

THE OMNIBUS.

Nicotine, the Active Principle, Neutralized,

It leaves nothing to be longed for.

wage scale had been entered into by the union and the manufacturers and the latter "I wish we had more literary people like violated it. The men have brought suit for Blank." "Great Scott, he's never had the enforcement of the contract, and the anything published." "That's just why." companies seek to escape responsibility by | -Chicago Inter Ocean. employing non-union men. The American "A directory of American literary so-Manufacturer calls attention to the fact that cieties" is in process of compilation, under the supervision of Mr. Appleton the agreement contains no agreement not to Moyan, president of the New York Shak-

employ other than non-union men, but it speare society. was an agreement made with the union for German mineralogists have discovered that some of the gold mines that were worked by the Romans in Central Portustanding of all concerned that union men gal will still yield a handsome profit if were to be employed. It remains now to

properly conducted. be seen whether the yearly contracts of Snow is already several feet deep on the lower slopes of the mountains in Oregon and Washington, and some of the sum-

Ex-Secretary Foster made the following | mer roads over the passes have been interesting confession at Cleveland a few abandoned for the season, It is computed that 100 years hence Europe will have 780,000,000 of inhabitants, Asia 1,000,000,000, while America

will have reached 685,000,000, Australia 39,000,000 and Africa 100,000,000. Maude-"How did you ever manage to cure that young man of his love for Johnny Davenport of New York got a you?" Marie-"Took him shopping one day

and let him watch me while I was at a think, for a long while, but he was the only | bargain counter."-Chicago Record. one who was benefited by it that I know of The Bachelor-'T'm waiting for the in-If Mr. Foster will come to Indianapolis teresting woman of thirty that the novele can see another United States official ists talk about." "Well, you won't find who made a good thing out of the federal

her in New York. All the women under sixty are not over twenty-two."-Life. Mound City, Mo., has a thirteen-year-old boy who weighs 242 pounds, and Casco, Me., a twelve-year-old girl who weighs 225 pounds. This may serve to introduce them ne to the other, and who knows what may

"Old Tom" Tudor of Mt. Olivet, Ky., cel- | happen later? George-"I wonder why it's so easy to get engaged to a girl in the summer?" Jack-"I just tell you what, George, after a girl sees herself in a summer boardingouse looking-glass she'll accept most

anybody."-N. Y. Weekly. Curious spheres, disks and slabs of stone, perforated in the center, have been found at Fwambo and other places on the table lands between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. The natives, who cannot cut stone, describe them as "works of God."-N. Y. Sun

Miss Elders-"These women who are afraid to tell their age disgust me. Now, I'm not afraid to tell any one that I am ter of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, and was | twenty-eight." The Rev. Mr. Peters married to the duke in 1892. People say she (warningly)-"Yes, Miss Elders, you may not be afraid now. But, remember, you looks and speaks like a Parisian," which will be held accountable for it in the day of judgment."-Puck.

"We disapprove of cats catching birds," Weedon Grossmith amuses himself with the says the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, "but when they take such chances as did the Lewiston pussy that leaped from a thirdstory window, snatched an English sparrow from a telegraph wire and struck the ground right side up and safely, we are almost glad to learn she kept her prey."

Engrossing Clerk Samuel M. Barton has completed the copy of the constitution of Massachusetts, called for by a resolve of Lant Carpenter, the noted English unitathe last session of the general court. A rian clergyman, and a nephew of Miss steel box, suitably engraved, will be pre-Mary Carpenter, the phllanthropist. Prof. pared for the reception of the authentic Carpenter holds the chair of new testament copy. The mahogany casket that now holds the worn-out sneets of the original copy will still be retained and placed in Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont and Mrs. Bis- | a consplcuous corner.-Boston Transcript. sell will go to Baltimore the first week in One of the humors of club life in New

York lies in the absurdities growing out of frequent changes in the staff of servants. Old members find themselves challenged as strangers by officious new bellboys and hall porters, and house committeemen are driven to despair to find new boys to fit the uniforms of the boys that are gone. The staff of most clubs usually displays several woful misfits.

Dover, N. H., one of the prettiest of the smaller cities of New England, is one of the largest consumers of snuff among all the cities of the country. The population is something like 10,000, and last year more than five tons of this form of totwo, resting from his American lecture bacco was used there. The habit of snuff dipping is not usual in New England, and it was brought to Dover, so it is said, by soldiers just after the war, and has increased to its present proportions.

The dying Economite society of today was strong and flourishing when the duke of Saxe-Weimer visited it about 1825. Elder Rapp, a hale man of seventy, led his 700 disciples as priest and prophet, if not king. Even then there were few marriages and births in the community. The duke was pleased to note that there was a bowl of flowers upon every machine in the great factory of the society, and sixty of the gir's sang for him the hymns that were used by Rapp and his followers.

Dr. Franz Stuhlman, who accompanied Emin Pasha into the heart of Africa, saw much of the people called Pygmies. He looks upon them as the rem at of a primeval race which at one time occupied the whole of tropical Africa and southern Asia. They have lost their original language and have been encroached upon by surorunding tribes, even within the dense forests to which they retired, until they are met with only in scattered remnants. No trace of degeneracy is to be found among them.

A book-worm or some such creature has left his mark upon a volume of the "British Annual Register" of the year 1810 in a club library of New York. The worm ate its way through seventeen leaves of the volume, and for much of the way its path has outlined something very closely like the crouching figure of a cat, with one ear erect and a short tail. This figure is repeated upon eight or ten leaves, and then gradually becomes less clearly defined until the progress of the worm is marked by a single small hole.

Sixteen years ago Mrs. Ellen Jones jumped from the Newport ferry boat while mentally unbalanced. Despite the untiring efforts of relatives no trace of the body was found during all these years until three days ago. H. C. Garrison of North Bend overheard Edward Walker of Addyston remark that he would like to discover the body of Mrs. Jones, as he was a friend of the family, which had never given up the hope of finding the body. Garrison told Walker that about sixteen years ago, three weeks after the drowning of Mrs. Jones, he recovered a body of a woman on the bank of the Ohio, and buried it at North Bend. The body was exhumed and found to be that of Mrs.

The Greedy Fellow. It was her birthday. To his breast He drew the little dear. And on her willing lips he pressed A kiss for every year.

Jones.

And then he said, "For kisses, May, From your lips I so hunger, You musn't pout to hear me say, I'm glad you are not younger.' -Truth.

The Girl on the Bicycle. Oh! Maiden on the wheel, rejoice, For truth it is to tel.— Who makes of you his willing choice Must surely love you well! And brave, indeed, is he who durst, For he has seen you at your worst!

-M. S. Bridges in Puck.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.